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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced the Arrival of Two Arab Vessels from the Red Sea, so that we are still without later advices from England. The intelligence from thence is however of too voluminous as well as too varied a nature to be soon exhausted; and with industry, and application every succeeding day may be made to produce something of novelty to the public eye, and deserving the close attention of all who feel an interest in the happiness and prosperity of their native land, or who participate in the sympathy with which Englishmen in general regard the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, and the freedom and happiness of other nations, as well as their own.

By way of Egypt and the Red Sea, Letters have been received here from Malta, Genoa, and Leghorn, dated in June. As they relate to Commercial affairs chiefly, they touch but briefly on Politics, and we regret to say that the little that is gleaned from them on this topic is gloomy in the extreme. An Extract of one of the Letters from Malta, dated in June, says:—

"The Italians have all given in, and Austria is about sending an Army from Naples into Sicily, apparently with the approbation of Britain. It is said that France is also quiet, but the Greek Revolt in Turkey is not put down, and indeed the Greeks seem confident of success, without the assistance of Russia, which she declares will not be given. Spain is in a very disturbed state."

The great mass of suffering and crime generated in Great Britain by the existing system of things, has turned the attention of many benevolent and ingenious men to the devising of remedies whereby these evils might be diminished. The circumstances of the times seem peculiarly favorable to Theorists in Political Economy; for although their schemes may not be approved by those who have power and influence to put them in practice, they are at least sure of being listened to by some of the many who feel that something must be done to ameliorate the present condition of society. Should a scheme be impracticable, the projector may still claim some merit for the purity of his intentions; and although, if put in practice it would even prove pernicious, yet as its evil consequences are not so clearly foreseen, many would be glad by a change to get rid of the present evil, and take their chance of the promised good. The mere novelty of change has charms for the romantic; and the sanguine are allured by the high pictures of future felicity drawn by the delighted theorist, who longs for the adoption of his scheme of society, as other men long for the millenarian era, and fondly regards himself as the benefactor of mankind. But when such theories are not founded on these general principles that have been deduced from long experience and a careful and extensive observation of human affairs, they must be still left to amuse the imagination of their benevolent projectors: to attempt to reduce them to practice would destroy the illusion. Society has already suffered too much by absurd institutions, and cannot afford to be experimented upon by every speculative innovator.

We give to-day, in our subsequent pages, an Essay from the SCOTSMAN, "on Mr. Owen's Plan for re-arranging Society on entirely new principles." This Gentleman's schemes have excited very great interest, on account of their novelty, his excessive confidence in them himself, and their apparent success in his Cotton-Mills at New Lanark. The acknowledged benevolence of the projector must secure him from personal opponents,

and the good he has actually done disarms opposition to a plan which is good at least when under his own management, and would begin to be pernicious only when put generally in practice. Mr. Owen's Plan, as described by himself, seems very plausible; because some just principles, on which it is founded, are brought prominently forward, while others equally necessary to its success, are not taken into account. He sets out with the maxim that men's characters are formed for them by those who have the care of their education: and therefore to put an end to vice, it is only necessary to have the rising generation nurtured in virtuous principles and habits by a certain system of education devised for that purpose. In order effectually to prevent the contagious influence of the vice now existing, the new race are to be collected together in parallelograms, and completely insulated we suppose from the Old World of sin and misery without. The children are to be instructed in the most useful arts and sciences in common; they are all to eat in common, work in common, and amuse themselves and be happy in common. But for an account of this fancied Elysium, we must refer the Reader to the publications of Mr. Owen himself; the fallacy of his notions are, we think, ably demonstrated in the Article from the SCOTSMAN, given in our subsequent pages.

In the ASIATIC DEPARTMENT we publish a Letter containing many highly useful and important Remarks on a Communication lately published, sent us by A TRAVELLER in the Himalaya. While we take this opportunity of thanking our Correspondents for making the JOURNAL the vehicle of laying these Letters before the Public, we must also express our own sense of the value of the information they contain. In Europe, where the Sciences are so eagerly cultivated, every mountain, lake, and stream, have been explored, and its peculiarities noted, so that the Traveller there can add comparatively little to the stock of knowledge. But in these countries, which are too remote to be visited from mere motives of pleasure or curiosity, an immense field of observation lies almost untouched, and it becomes the duty of those upon the spot to supply the information to others to whom it is not accessible. The Geographer, the Botanist, the Mineralogist, and the Meteorologist, all depend upon the industry of the few whose lot happens to be cast in Asia, and who have an opportunity of observing the phenomena and collecting the natural productions, and describing the features of the unknown regions they chance to visit. Even the Historian and Moralist and Politician must reap instruction from an account of tribes whose manners and habits and opinions are as yet but little known. An individual can do comparatively little in so immense a field of observation as Asia presents; but if every one contributes, as far as in his power, by recording what comes within his own sphere of observation, much will be effected by the combined efforts of all. The Jamesons, Leslies, and De Humboldts of Europe will be enabled by the observations of Travellers in Asia to judge more fully of the truth of their particular Theories of the Universe; and by comparing the phenomena of the different quarters of the globe, deduce with greater certainty the general laws that regulate the operations of Nature. Britain has had the honor of producing more ornaments to science than any other nation, and it is to be expected that the same spirit should animate our countrymen in Asia as in Europe. Wherever their lot may be cast "England expects every man to do his duty." To be the first in facing danger, in promoting human happiness or in advancing knowledge, is expected of Englishmen.

wherever they may be, and we trust it will long continue to be their characteristic and their pride.

Mr. Owen's Plans.—The gentlemen of the County of Lanark have resolved, at a Meeting held at Hamilton on Monday last, (April 9) to petition Parliament to take Mr. OWEN's plans for relieving the public distresses into consideration! We do not know how this petition will be received by the honourable House; but we shall not be at all sorry should they treat it in the same cavalier manner in which they have treated some of those presented to them in the course of the present session. There is no one, indeed, at all acquainted with the truly disinterested and benevolent character of Mr. OWEN, who does not entertain a sincere respect for the motives by which he is actuated, in bringing forward his schemes for the extirpation of vice and misery. But purity of intention is not alone sufficient to enable an individual to promote the general happiness of his species; or to change the existing institutions of Society with advantage. Mr. OWEN proposes managing the whole society of a mighty Empire with the same mechanical routine by which he manages the workmen employed in a single cotton-mill! Instead of lessening the pernicious interference of the public with private industry and exertion, he would increase it to an extent unknown in any age or country. His system is, indeed, entirely bottomed on the mistaken and groundless assumption, that a desire to promote the general interest would act as a more powerful motive to stimulate an individual to industry and good conduct, than a desire to promote his own interest. Spade husbandry, parallelograms, public tables, and, we presume also, *black broth*, are the infallible specifics by which this modern Lycurgus is to banish poverty from the world! As soon as all the labouring class are collected into "communities," the necks of all the husbandry horses in the kingdom cut, and digging substituted for ploughing, then is the millennium to commence, and poverty, vice, and misery to bid an eternal adieu to this happy land! Our readers will excuse our not entering into any lengthened examination of such crude and inconsistent absurdities. The principles of the whole system have already been sifted to the bottom, and their fallacy pointed out in an admirable Essay, from the pen of Colonel TORRENS, printed in the number of this paper for 21st August 1819: And to it we would beg leave to refer such of our readers, if there are any such, who imagine that the erection of myriads of "workhouses," and the burning of all the ploughs in the kingdom, will increase the wages of industry and the comforts of the labourer.

We cannot conclude without expressing our regret that the gentlemen of Lanarkshire should have given any sanction to such schemes. After the uniform experience which the history of the human race has afforded of the pernicious effects of the *regulating mania*, it might have been expected that it would now have met with but few supporters among the educated classes. It is not by the multiplication of factitious restraints and factitious systems, that the least of the many evils to which we are a prey will ever be removed. These restraints are far too numerous already. If, instead of increasing them, the Government were earnestly and in good faith to set about their annihilation; and if it would permit us quietly to enjoy the fruits of our own labours without being continually tortured by a gang of taxgatherers—we should enjoy all that comfort which is natural to our constitution. *Equal privileges, impartial laws, and light taxes*, are amply sufficient to ensure the highest degree of national and individual prosperity to which it is possible for mankind to attain; and in their absence it is folly to expect that all the parallelograms and regulations in the world will ever procure us either the one or the other.—*Scotsman*.

Population.—A Census of the population, classed into ages and sexes, will commence taking on the 28th of May; the returns to be made by the 1st of August.

Amongst the numerous written applications for appointments under the Population Act, the following were handed in:—"Sir—I propose to take the Censures of the Enbabytans of this City myself."—"Sir—I offer myself to take the senses of the people under the Act of Parliament."—*Limerick Chronicle*,

Public Records.—There is a Report now laid on the Table of the House of Lords, from the Commissioners of Public Records, of great national interest. Twenty years have elapsed since the inquiries of the Commissioners were first planned and put into a train of execution, and, under the authority and munificence of the Crown and the liberality of Parliament, 45 volumes of the most valuable of our domestic records, connected with the internal laws and government of the kingdom, many of which had been buried in obscurity and were hastening to decay, have been published, and placed in various public libraries for preservation. These labours have rendered accessible to the public, details of important events and transactions, embracing in their range a period of more than 700 years, and will enable the Historian and Statesman to ascertain, with facility, facts concerning the civil and ecclesiastical history of remote times, and make them acquainted with the state of the finance, agriculture, trade, and commerce of our ancestors; the Lawyer will be benefitted by the judicial adjudications there recorded, and will be able to trace with more certainty descents of families and property; the foundation of our laws, the Charters of our liberties, are displayed in *fac simile* before the inquirer; and the Antiquary, viewing the progress of improvement in the different stages of a nation's advancement, will point out a source of instructive reasoning. Statistical research will be amply gratified in the perusal of these volumes, and Lords of Manors and other Land owners, whose curiosity may lead them to inquire, may learn the names of former owners of their possessions, from the survey of William the Conqueror down to more recent times. Much industry has been exerted in the discovery of many of those important muniments, which, from their character and language, required a peculiar course of learning, not of general study; and in the arrangement and execution of the whole collection, several learned persons of distinguished merit have been successfully engaged.

To the zeal, ability, and learning of Lord Colchester, the nation is indebted for this noble and splendid work, which must secure to itself an existence commensurate with the duration of a people, for the security of whose rights it was undertaken, and for whose stability and renown it has been accomplished.—*Star*.

Striking Likeness.—It has always been deemed a safe way and has therefore been pursued by prudent artists, to attach some significative labels to their performances. We have seen (*exgr.*) the words "this is a horse" attached to a graphic representation, which might have been otherwise taken for a cow. As we always wish to give pleasing portraits, and at the same time to obviate awkward errors, we deem it proper to follow their example, by saying that this is a picture of the House of Commons, which we copy from a Ministerial Paper:—"There never was a Legislative Body in any country in which the true interests of the People were more carefully weighed, and even their prejudices attended to with more kindness and consideration. The error of the Legislature has in too many instances been the very reverse, particularly some years back, when they paid but too much respect to individuals who, under pretence of petitioning, came before them to load them with menaces and insults."—*Traveller*.

Artists' Benevolent Society.—Monday (May 7) this Society, for the Relief of Artists in distress, and of the Widows and Orphans of Artists, held their annual meeting by a dinner, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., was in the chair, and Sir John Swinburne, Bart., Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A., Mr. Mulready, R.A., Mr. Stothard, R.A., Mr. Collins, R.A., Mr. Cooper, R.A., Mr. Ward, R.A., Mr. Jackson, R.A., besides many other distinguished artists, were present. Appropriate speeches were made by Sir Thomas Baring, Sir T. Lawrence, and Sir J. Swinburne. Between the toasts, the company were entertained by songs given in fine style by Broadhurst, Collyer, and Webb; and were more particularly delighted with the voice of Master Smith.—The subscription of the evening was very gratifying; it amounted to nearly 500*l*. The Honorary Secretary stated, that the funds were above 4000*l*., and that there was a constant accession to the number of the members.

Friday, October 12, 1821.

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Song.

To a Portuguese Air—By Moore.

From life without freedom, oh! who would not fly?
For one day of freedom, oh! who would not die?
Hark, hark! 'tis the trumpet! the call of the brave,
The death song of tyrants, the dirge of the slave;
Our country lies bleeding; oh! fly to her aid;
One arm that defends is worth hosts that invade.
From life without freedom, oh! who would not fly?
For one day of freedom, oh! who would not die?

In death's kindly bosom our last hope remains,
The dead fear no tyrants, the grave has no chains;
On, on to the combat! the heroes that bleed
For virtue and mankind, are heroes indeed;
And, oh! e'en if freedom from this world be driven,
Despair not; at least we shall find her in heaven.
From life without freedom, oh! who would not fly?
For one day of freedom, oh! who would not die?

Political Economy.

NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE FROM WHICH CONCLUSIONS
IN POLITICAL ECONOMY OUGHT TO BE DEDUCED.

(Scotsman, May 12, 1821.)

Un nouveau fait particulier, s'il est isolé, si le raisonnement ne demontre pas la liaison qu'il a avec les effets qu'on lui attribue, ne suffit point pour ébranler un fait general; car on ne peut s'assurer qu'une circonstance inconnue n'ait pas produit la difference qu'on remarque entre les resultats de l'un et de l'autre.—SAY.

The general laws regulating the progress of wealth and of civilization are not the offspring of legislators. They make a part of the original constitution of man, and of the physical world; and like the principles of gravity and attraction, their operation may be traced by the aid of analysis and observation. Political economy is not a science of speculation, but of fact and experiment. And notwithstanding the diversity of the theories which have been proposed to explain its various phenomena, it admits of as much certainty in its deductions, as any science which is not altogether mathematical. Many of the erroneous principles and conclusions with which the premature and hasty attempts at generalization of the earlier economists had incumbered it, have already disappeared; and the rest will continue to disappear according as new lights are struck out by experience, and as we are enabled to observe the effects and to trace the operation of the same principles in different circumstances and states of society.

There is, however, a material distinction between the physical and the political, moral and economical sciences. The conclusions of the former apply in every case, while those of the latter only apply in the majority of cases. Whatever diversity may otherwise obtain among the theories which have been formed to explain the progress of wealth and of civilization, they all agree in this, that man is himself the architect of his own fortune, and his own instructor. And hence the explanation of many of the most curious and interesting of the phenomena which the science presents, must be sought for in those principles which exert a paramount and general influence over human conduct. But these principles do not exercise precisely the same degree of influence over the conduct of every individual; and the theorist must satisfy himself with explaining their general tendency, and their operation in the majority of instances, leaving it to the sagacity of the observer to apply them to particular cases. Thus, it is an admitted principle in the science of morals, as well as of political economy, that by far the largest portion of the human race have a much clearer view of what is conducive to their own interests, than it is possible for any other man or select number of men to have; and, consequently, that it is sound policy to allow every individual full liberty to follow the bent of his inclinations, and to engage in any branch of industry he thinks proper. This is the general theorem; and it is one which is established on the most comprehensive experience. It is not, however, like the laws which regulate the motions of the planetary system—it will hold good in nineteen out of twenty instances, but the twentieth may be an exception. But it is not required of the economist, any more than of the metaphysician or the moralist, that his theories should quadrate with the peculiar bias of the mind of a particular person. His business is with man in the aggregate,—with states, and not with families,—with the passions and propensities which actuate the great bulk of mankind, and not with those which are occasionally found to influence the conduct of a few individuals.

This limitation ought never to be lost sight of. Nothing is more common than to hear it objected to some of the best established truths in political and economical science, that they are at variance with such and such facts and that therefore they ought to be rejected. But, in nine cases out of ten, these objections are brought forward by those who are entirely ignorant of the nature and objects of the science. It would be easy to produce a thousand instances of individuals who have been enriched by monopolies and restrictions, and even by robbery and murder; but we apprehend it would be rather a little too much to conclude from thence, that society in general could be enriched by such means! This, however, is the single consideration to which either the political economist or the legislator ought to attend. And until it can be shown that monopolies and restrictions have a tendency to augment the national wealth, and that what is gained by the monopolist is not lost by the public, we are justified, notwithstanding the partial experience to the contrary, in considering them as highly injurious,—as a nuisance that ought to be abolished. To arrive at a well-founded conclusion in economical science, it is not enough to be acquainted with particular results; we must also know whether these results are general, whether the circumstances which have given rise to them in any instance, are such as might be expected to recur; and whether, when they recur, they are generally or uniformly followed by the same or similar results. To be of any real utility, an experiment must be conducted in a manner corresponding as nearly as possible to that in which it would be necessary to conduct any practical measure founded on it. If it is deficient in this respect, it is, in fact, no experiment at all. Would a geographer be warranted in stating, that pine apples and grapes make a part of the produce of Norway or Lapland, merely because it is possible to raise them there by means of a forcing apparatus? A theory which cannot explain a uniform and constant result, must be erroneous; but the observance of an anomalous result, produced by an accidental or factitious combination of circumstances, is insufficient to induce us to call in question the truth of any principle.

TRAJAN, ANTONINUS, and HENRY IV. were equitable, humane generous, and indulgent Princes. But their example is not enough to overthrow the principle which teaches, that it is the nature of irresponsible power to debauch and vitiate its possessors—to render them haughty, cruel, and suspicious. Nor is the example of those who, attentive only to present enjoyment, and, careless of the future, lavish their fortunes in boisterous dissipation, or vain expense, sufficient to invalidate the general conclusion, that the passion for accumulation is infinitely stronger and more powerful than the passion for expense. Had this not been the case, mankind could never have emerged from the condition of savages. The multiplied and stupendous improvements which have been made in different ages and nations—the forests that have been cleared away—the marshes and lakes that have been drained and cultivated—the harbours, roads, and bridges that have been constructed—the cities and edifices that have been raised—are all the fruit of a saving of income, and establish beyond all question the ascendancy and superior force of the accumulating principle.

It is to the not attending to these considerations that most of the errors with which the science of Political Economy has been, and is yet infected, are to be ascribed. Almost all the absurd theories and opinions which are daily obtruded on the public, profess to be grounded on experience, and to be supported by facts. But, as we observed on a recent occasion, a knowledge of facts without a knowledge of their mutual relation and dependence—without being able to shew why the one is a cause and the other an effect, is no better than the erudition of a mere index-maker, and can afford us no means of judging of the soundness of a general principle.

Among the various theorists whose general principles are the most remote from those usually received, and who is at the same time the most confident in his appeals to experience, Mr OWEN of New Lanark holds the first place. He tells us that every existing institution is vicious and absurd—that society must be “re-arranged” on entirely “new principles”—that until this be done, “man can have no pretensions to the name of a rational being,”—that SMITH, RICARDO, and MALTHUS were completely ignorant of all the sound principles of Political Economy—and that the re-arrangement of society “is not to be brought about by the futile measures of the Radicals, Whigs, or Tories of Britain, the Liberals or Royalists of France, or the Illuminati of Germany,” but by his (Mr. OWEN's) unassisted efforts! Nor is there, we are assured, the least admixture of hypothesis in these statements—every thing has been proved beyond all doubt by thirty years' experience. We should not certainly be discharging our duty to our readers, if we did not endeavour to make them acquainted with the “new principles,” as they are justly termed, and the experiment from which they have been deduced.

Fortunately this is a very easy task,—the “new principles” lie very near the surface. They consist mainly, according to Mr. OWEN's Report to the County of Lanark, in cultivating the land by the spade

instead of the plough—in gathering together the population of the country into buildings in the form of parallelograms containing from 300 to 2000 individuals, and to which from 150 to 3000 acres of land should be attached,—in feeding and educating the whole inhabitants of the parallelograms in common—in bartering commodities according to the quantity of labour contained in each—and in discarding a minute division of labour, which we are told is “only another term for poverty, ignorance, and waste of every kind.” Such are the simple but effective arrangements required to banish vice and misery from the world. And if any person doubts that such would be the result, let him go to New Lanark Cotton-mill, and lull his scepticism by the evidence of his senses!

Now, we will venture to affirm, that in the whole history of mankind no absurd and visionary theory was ever protruded on the world resting on so flimsy a basis as this of Mr. OWEN's. What Mr. OWEN calls an experiment has not the shadow of a claim to that designation. He has not produced one tittle of evidence in favour of the greater part of the “new principles” he has so dogmatically put forth; and it would indeed be the easiest matter in the world to shew that they are of such a nature as to render this impossible. Mr. OWEN is himself entirely unacquainted with husbandry, whether conducted by the plough or the spade: He never bartered a single package of yarn for the quantity of labour contained in it, but for some other commodity or set of commodities, according to the higgling of the market at the time: And we are informed, on authority that cannot be called in question, that so far from Mr. OWEN discarding the division of labour, and making the same individual act by turns as a scullion and cotton-spinner, a foot-man and a warper, there is no establishment in which this principle is carried to a greater extent than at New Lanark. Nor is this all. Mr. OWEN and his partners have the uncontrolled management of the New Lanark cotton-mill,—they are in their little sphere perfectly despotic,—they dispose of its produce, and regulate its internal economy as they judge proper, and without owing an account of their conduct to any individual. And yet we are told, that Mr. OWEN has *satisfactorily proved*, that if the affairs of a parallelogram were to be conducted by all the members between 35 and 45, or 40 and 50 years of age, there “would be no divisions, jealousies, or any of the common and vulgar passions, which a contention for power is certain to generate.” It would be of no use to ask Mr. OWEN his reasons for supposing that the persons between 30 and 40, and those between 50 and 60 years of age should consider themselves as totally unfit for the duties of management, and why they should be disposed to submit implicitly to the uncontrolled direction of those who happened to be a little older or younger than themselves? And it would be of as little use to ask Mr. OWEN why he supposes the “individual accumulation of wealth should appear quite irrational” to the managers of a parallelogram, when it is understood to have appeared in a very different light to himself and his partners? To all such questions he has but one answer to make, and that one is not very conclusive “Come and see new Lanark.”

Had one single parallelogram of the kind which Mr. OWEN hypothetically describes ever been constructed, he might have had some shew of evidence to adduce in defence of the “new principles.” But even this experience would not have borne him out in any one of his conclusions. What might take place in a single parallelogram, could not possibly enable us to foresee what would take place were the whole population collected into similar parallelograms. Mr. FALA (on whose experience Mr. OWEN has raised his spade husbandry fabric) affirms, and we will leave his assertion to find its own level, that by an extra expenditure of 5s. in digging an acre of land, he is enabled to gain £.12 an acre of nett profit over and above that which is realised by those who use the plough!!! Truly this gives us a new view of JOHN BULL's character. Who would have thought he was so barbarous and savage in his disposition as to incur an annual loss of £.1200 on every 100 acres of land he cultivates, rather than relieve his husbandry horses from their drudgery? Of course, we presume, as there is nothing stated to the contrary, that Mr. FALA and Mr. OWEN suppose, that if the necks of all the husbandry horses were cut, and digging *universally* substituted for ploughing, the wages of labour would continue stationary, and that 5s. would still measure the excess of the expense of digging an acre of land over ploughing it!

So long, we may further remark, as one, or a few parallelograms only were organised, they would not act as a restraint on any individual. Those who were unruly might be turned out; and those who did not like them might take JACK FULLER's advice and leave them. But, let them once become general—let the choice be only between parallelogram and parallelogram, and they will be regarded with very different feelings.—Who but an enthusiast would conclude, that because the labourers in a single cotton-mill may be advantageously reduced under a certain uniform system of discipline and constraint, that such a system might be beneficially extended to all the inhabitants of a mighty empire? If it were rendered general, every motive stimulating to action, and capable of rousing them from a state of indolence and inactivity,

would be suppressed. In such a state of society, neither superior talents, nor application, nor industry, could ever elevate their possessor above the level of the common herd. It would henceforth be impossible for any individual to escape from the parallelogram or workhouse in which he had been originally placed. Like cattle enured to the yoke, they would be driven on perpetually in the same track, their powers fettered, and some of the noblest springs of action in human beings rendered useless within them. A dull morbid uniformity of conduct, destructive of all enterprise—where every thing would be regulated by mechanical routine—and where no stimulus could be applied to the inventive powers of genius, would be very speedily induced. What could be expected from men placed in such a situation? Is it not constantly observed, that those nations in which the greatest freedom is given to the different pursuits of individuals, make the greatest progress in civilization and in the accumulation of wealth? Is the state of society in China, where the *regulating mania* has been carried to the utmost extent, and where every action of man's life, and the time when it should be performed, is regulated by law, to be compared with its state in England, America, or France? Let us not deceive ourselves. However mortifying the reflection may be to those who entertain sanguine notions of legislative wisdom, the experience of all ages and countries shews, that the mass of mankind have an incomparably better knowledge of what is advantageous for themselves than any other individual, or set of individuals. Why then should we attempt to dictate in what manner the capital and labour of the country should be employed? To do so would be in fact to establish a system of intolerable and ruthless despotism. The English law of settlements has been justly objected to, as being altogether inconsistent with the enjoyment of personal freedom; but what are the hardships of that law compared to those that would result from confining an individual for life to the heartless and dreary slavery of the same parallelogram? Any government which should seriously attempt to organise such a system, would not be permitted, and would not deserve, to exist for a single twelvemonth.

Among the other miracles which Mr. OWEN's parallelograms are to perform, that of the securing a constant and equal demand for the produce of industry is certainly not one of the least. We are told, and the County of Lanark believes the tale! that in these halcyon days, “there is to be no difficulty whatever in the exchange of the products of labour, mental or manual, among themselves!” Now, this is neither more nor less than telling us, that the irresponsible managers of a parallelogram are to succeed much better in managing the affairs of their “community,” than any private individual has hitherto been able to succeed in managing his own affairs! If it be an experiment on which Mr. OWEN has built this singular conclusion, we will venture to say that it is an experiment directly in the teeth of his own thirty years' experience. We do not pretend to have access to any particular sources of information, but we hardly think Mr. OWEN will contradict us when we state, that he has never yet been able to adjust the quantity of yarn produced at his establishment precisely, according to the effective demand.

Mr. OWEN has not told us how he is to dispose of the surplus population that might arise in a parallelogram fitted only to contain a certain number of persons. Perhaps he is of the sapient Mr. GODWIN's opinion, that population *cannot increase*; though, if that were the case, it is not easy to conceive where the 100 millions of inhabitants which this Island is to support after the spade husbandry has been introduced are to come! In Mr. OWEN's parallelograms, every thing (he has made no exception in favour of wives!) is to be in common; and, of course, as the expense of maintaining children would not fall on any individual in particular, but on the “community” in general, the principle of moral restraint would be entirely removed, and population would increase with a rapidity unknown in any former age, or country, until the whole land had become only one vast den of paupers and slaves. Such would be the consummation—one not to be devoutly wished—of the establishment of the “new principles.”

We have thus endeavoured to shew what an experiment in economical science ought to be, and what Mr. OWEN's thirty years' experience really is. It would have been easy to have given a thousand additional illustrations of the absurdity of the “new principles;” but as Mr. OWEN boasts they are founded on experiment, we have rather chosen to shew that he has not adduced, and will never be able to adduce, one grain of evidence in their support. We take leave of this gentleman with renewed expressions of respect for the benevolence of his character, and with a hope that he may be induced to furnish by his own conduct, a fresh proof of the advantages of a division of labour, by confining himself in future to his cotton-mill, and leaving to others to form schemes for the re-arrangement of society.

Europe Marriage.

At Bishop's Castle, on Monday, the 23d of April, by the Rev. Isaac Frowd, James Smith Adams, Esq. of Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester, to Elizabeth Emma, only daughter of the late James M'Taggart, Esq. formerly of Calcutta.

On the Letters from Himalaya.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having read in the JOURNAL of the 4th instant, a Communication from your Himalayan Correspondent, to whose exertions you and the Public are indebted for much useful and interesting information regarding a Country, as yet comparatively but little known, I beg leave to offer a few remarks suggested by a perusal of the Article. As I have been a Wanderer myself, I feel an interest in the fate of other Travellers, and I have an anxiety to contribute as far as in my power to the increase of knowledge by throwing my mite into the treasury. My observations may be useful to HIMALAYANUS himself, in digesting the fruits of his discoveries, and not uninteresting to your Readers.

Your Correspondent states, that during the eight days he was encamped at Murung, which is about 8,500 feet above the level of the sea, the climate was mild, the Thermometer placed in the open air ranging between 58° and 82°, the season of the year being about the middle of July.

This, although an undue temperature, is even moderate when compared with that of the more interior regions; but it is quite sufficient for shewing an effect which will explain away the difficulties and anomalies that reason has to encounter with, in the solution of the singular phenomena of Tartary: 82° is certainly an excessive heat for such an elevation, and would lead us to calculate upon a permanent mildness of climate; and this the more readily when we consider the high perfection of the vine in that lofty zone. But nature resembles herself in the end; for this soft summer is succeeded by proportional rigors, and both are generated by the same cause; and on summing up the actual value of the climate at that height, on the mean annual temperature, we shall find it even below the standard. Such fallacies are the natural defects of inferences from the dictates of rigid consequents, or plainly reducing every thing to the immutable regularity of system; but there are others of a different kind which are perpetually occurring to theorists and distant speculators; and no wonder, since neither inexperience nor the chances of following a phantom with little credit, are bars against the charm of notoriety. A comparison of the climate at the Alpine Zone of Murung, and that at Kotgurb or Soobathoo, which borders upon the torrid plains of India, will serve to illustrate the above position: during eight days the extremes of temperature at Murung, were 82° and 58°, and during the same period at Kotgurb these were 64½° and 77½°, and at Soobathoo 72° and 82°; thus exhibiting the more temperate climate of the former, which is almost 2,000 feet below the level of the village on Koonawur, and the same maximum temperature for the latter, which is only 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, and bordering upon the low country. Upon such results, the superficial observer will be ready to build a system which shall refer for its data to the augmented solar reverberation in these inbound arid vallies, or embrace the hypothesis of the Quarterly Reviewer, the radiation of caloric from a connected surface of land; but let him recollect that the periods by no means correspond, no more than the months of opposite parallels of latitude. In those countries interior to the Himalaya chain, where the season of periodical rain is only marked by hovering clouds now and then intercepting the rays of the sun, and in the more remote regions, where the rains cease to appear, we shall find July the warmest month in the year; and as we wish to obtain the quantity of heat belonging to different elevations, we must compare corresponding, not contemporary, periods. May and June at Kotgurb and Soobathoo, will therefore answer to July in Koonawur; and let us now see the respective values of those climates. For a few days in May, the thermometer at Soobathoo has been stationary at 94°, for 3 or 4 hours after the sun had passed the meridian; generally lower, frequently higher, and once pointed to 99°: the temperature at sun-rise being commonly 72°. At Kotgurb, during a part of June, the extremes were 86° and 66°; and hence the mean temperature, or the actual quantity, which belongs to each of the places, viz. Murung, Kotgurb, and Soobathoo, for midsummer, we may say, is 70°, 76°, and 83°; the respective elevations above the sea being 8,500, 6,650 and 4,200 feet. How far these results are subservient to the law of the decrement of heat in rising into the air, may be left to the sagacity of those who descend about the effect of locality, solar reverberation from plain surfaces, or the radiation of caloric.

The Hieroglyphical Painting your Correspondent mentions, exhibited at Soobathoo, which was returned in answer to two former Travellers, with the ill-judged present of a Sword they had sent to Garoo, as a token of friendship, but which according to the Chinese notions of etiquette, was interpreted as an insult, and a challenge to fight—is worthy of peculiar notice. This was a most extraordinary production; and if we regulate our ideas by the force of the symbolical expressions, we shall perceive the Chinese character in a more intense light than in all the compiled experience of our ill-conducted Embassies. The painting was of about the same size and proportions as a leaf of the Europe copy of the Asiatic Researches, and shewed a considerable share of talent for so obscure a region as the frontier of Tartary. In the floor of the design were five

animals in relieve, of the form of swine, but each having a proboscis: perhaps the nearest resemblance to an elephant that their crude ideas could suggest: upon their backs was an enraged tiger, apparently master of his prey, drawn with great expression; but while this trial of strength is deciding, the tiger is pounced upon by an enormous bird, the eagle, or the roc of romance, his falcon beak piercing the head, and having a claw fixed in each of the elephants, his vast spread of wing indicating at the same time great power.

In a corner of the drawing are seen standing the two Feringhees, in the dress they probably then wore, with a disconsolate but steady eye, directed to the high Table Land. Over their heads was a Sword, (perhaps the one sent), dripping blood, suspended by a hair; at their feet, and a little in front on the China side, lay a snake; in their rear, also close at their feet was a hornet or rather a spider, weaving a snare, and a mouse or such like animal, as if endeavouring to catch it.

At the top of the picture, at each end, and above a few striped clouds, were the sun and moon opposite each other. Such, to the best of my recollection were the features of the painting; and if we can annihilate the fugitive impression of the production being an occult resemblance to national character, dramatic vagaries, or any thing equally as unmeaning, into which they stuck the two Europeans, it requires neither ingenuity nor discernment, to discover the allusion to our Indian Government. An explanation of the symbolical figures in the Tartar character, was given below the margin, which was translated into Hindlee or some other language, and accompanied it. The substance was to the following effect:—

‘Strength is not given to the elephant proportioned to his bulk. The tyger, an inferior animal, is often his successful adversary; but while he may rule over the country of the elephants, his energy will fail to preponderate amongst tribes of another form and habits; or that power is often betrayed by its own confidence. Those who desire to live in peace with others, should be circumspect towards themselves;—or freely, that ‘the collision of power will produce a ruinous shock to both;’ and such other gentle admonitions, as well as I now recollect, and which receive greater force when coupled with the oral sentiments of the Chinese at Bekhur; who plainly said, that great empires on terms of equality will best preserve their friendship at a distance, (parted by a wide summunder); that we were a grasping race, but we had enough to look after already.

From the whole of this we may reasonably conclude, that the elephants, or swine with proboscis, represent the Native Powers in India, monstrous and formidable in appearance, subjugated and dominated by the greater activity and courage of the tyger, symbolically expressive of the British sway in India; who although Rulers of the soil, may yet yield their supremacy to a more favored race of beings, (the Chinese), as signified by the imperial eagle covering by its extended wings all India; while the sun and moon illuminating the picture, indicate the celestial protection. The singular position of the two Europeans with the spider weaving a snare at their feet, and the snake, watchful for the entangled prey, and the blood-dripping sword darting from the skies, was too impressive to require comment. Something to the foregoing effect came across the genius of the then possessor of the painting, who is a very good judge in other things; but the design was so intense, and the translation so energetic, that it required no stretch of ingenuity to detect the allusion. Others more fertile in extravagancies may account for the number five, and be able to class them and the bird with known genera, and make a better tale altogether; but in the mean time, we may attend to the moral, that success is not security.

It was not my intention to have dilated so widely upon an incident which only corroborated the national character of that extraordinary country; since this might have been done at the time, now two years ago, and with better effect from a fresh memory and livelier imagination; but as an explanatory reference to the subject so gently handled in the Letter, and for the purpose of shewing that the remotest portions of this vast domain are ruled by the same rigors and suspicious vigilance as presides in Pekin itself, and that the tenets of the government are peremptory to the extended limits of its authority, the notice may not have been unworthily made. The painting is likely to be in Calcutta; and a fac simile of it in the hands of your commendable Engraver, would form a curious record of the Adventurers.

Your Correspondent further observes, that besides the preposterous error of sending a Sword as a token of peace, ‘the material omission of a Silk Scarf to accompany the present, agreeably to the usage of the country, was a quite sufficient reason for not accepting it, had it been the finest specimen of British ingenuity.’ In illustration of this, I may mention, that Turner particularly remarks upon this indispensable custom, a disregard of which would have proved quite as effectual as the opinionative protest of the English Ambassador against the established usage of a foreign Court! As Turner’s Work is not in many hands, and those who have it may

not know where to look for the information, it may be permitted to transcribe the whole passage, which may be useful to future travellers in those regions: he gives it with his usual clearness of expression.

"I did not omit to return by the messenger who waited upon me proper acknowledgment for the polite attentions of the Regent and Soopoon Chomboo: I sent, at the same time, a white silk scarf to each; for this is an offering invariably attendant on every intercourse of ceremony, as well in Tibet as in Bootan. A similar piece of silk is always transmitted under cover with letters, even from the most distant places, whether they be merely complimentary, or relate to public business of importance; and indeed between people of every rank and station in life, the presenting a silk scarf, constantly forms an essential part of the ceremonial of salutation. If persons of equal rank meet, an exchange takes place; if a superior is approached, he holds out his hand to receive the scarf, and a similar one is thrown across the shoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant, at the moment of his dismissal. The colour that is employed on this occasion is either white or crimson; but the latter is less frequently used, white appearing to have an universal preference. This manufacture is of a thin texture, resembling that sort of Chinese stuff called "pelong," and is remarkable for the purity of its glossy whiteness. They are commonly unasked, and the sacred words "Oom Maunee Paimee Oom," are usually interwoven near both ends, which terminate in a fringe. They differ materially in size and quality, and are commonly proportioned, by him who presents them, to his own condition, and the degree of respect he means to pay his guest. Trivial and unmeaning as this custom may appear to Europeans, long and general practice has here attached to it the highest importance. I could obtain no determinate information as to its meaning or origin; but I find that it has indeed a most extensive prevalence. It is observed, as I have before noticed, in all the territory of the Daeh Raja; it obtains throughout Tibet; it extends from Turkistan to the confines of the Great Desert; it is practised in China, and I doubt not, reaches to the limits of Mantchew Tartary. I view it merely in the light of an emblem of friendship, and a pledge of amity. In the course of my travels, every person who visited me, observed this mode of salutation; and as we were among a people not very conversant with the various customs of different nations, and who probably would have considered any obvious deviation from their own, in no very favorable point of view, I never hesitated when waiting upon the Chief, to salute him in his own way. The letters I received in Tibet and Bootan were constantly accompanied by a Pelong scarf, and in conformity with the custom, I always sent one in return. Of so much moment, indeed, in their estimation, is the observance of this formality, that Mr. Goodlad, the Resident at Rungpore, informed me that the Rajah of Bootan once returned to him a Letter he had forwarded from the Governor General, merely because it came unattended with this bulky incumbrance, to testify its authenticity."

Your Correspondent describing his route from Muring to Nising says, "at the greatest elevation of the road, which you will recollect, was determined in 1818, at 13,739 feet above the Sea, the Barometer now showing 18,291, temperature of the Mercury 62° and the air 56°, will give nearly the same as before."

It may be satisfactory to shew, that the altitude of points on this route, determined in 1818, as above alluded to, were not subject to any great degree of error: this will appear from a comparison of observations made at different seasons of the year with different Barometers. In October 1818, the column of mercury in this Pass, measured 18,290; temperature of the air 30°, at 4 in the afternoon, or by a more correct observation at an hour earlier, 18,230, thermometer 37° at the commencement of a drifting shower of snow, when extreme accuracy could scarce be expected. The barometers at this time were of Soobathoo construction, and it is not too bold to affirm, were the first of the kind ever successfully attempted in India; the present observation by Dolland's portable Barometer, (a very gaudy instrument and pleasing to the eye), which arrived from Europe just in time to accompany the Traveller who was efficiently equipped without it, is 18,291, answering to a lower elevation by 80 feet without the correction for the temperature. However, on reference to the density of the atmosphere in other places at the time, by which only such calculations are approximately accurate, and although the greater expansion of the mercury and elasticity of the air in July will hardly equalize the difference, still when we consider the great dissimilarity in the circumstances of the observations, and the discrepancies common to the measurement under the disadvantages of remoteness of contemporary observations, we should be satisfied with the results, since they are often much wider where we would least expect it. Besides there is no mention of the hour of observation, but we may conclude it was some time before noon, or at the maximum height of the mercury; while in 1818 it was the reverse. The reduction of the .091, which is scarcely the diurnal variation in the interior regions, will diminish if not destroy the disagreement.

On the route from Nising to Oorcha it is observed:—"Many Tumuli or Maes occurred, the inscriptions beautifully executed. You know that there is always a path on each side of them, and the Tartars invariably pass them on the right hand: an observance which, as well as I remember, Turner accounts for to prevent the words being traced backwards. This is certainly a mistake as the writing is from the left to right the same as ours." Turner is not so distinct here as he usually is: he says "On both faces near the top are inserted large tablets with the words "Oom Maunee Paimee Oom" carved in relief. As the inscription, of course, begins at opposite ends on each side, the Bootees are careful, in passing, that they do not trace the words backwards." At first one would readily enough suppose that the caution observed was a consequence of the arrangement of the tablets, but only so far as it enjoins travellers to pass them always on the same hand, or different sides, according to the direction they approach them. Now it is very clear that if they are passed on the right hand (the writing being from left to right,) the words must be read backwards; unless indeed the writing was inverted: and as it is scarcely possible that Captain Turner could have been ignorant that the writing is from left to right, the reverse of which would have prevented tracing the letters backwards, supposing them to be passed on the right, we may conclude that he was either misinformed on which hand they were left, or that the custom of Bootan and its environs differs from the more western tracts, which is unlikely.

"At Orcha, the Barometer stood at 20,001 which is equal to 11,000 feet. It was generally cloudy; but at 5 o'clock it cleared for a short time and the Thermometer in the tent rose to 90° while the temperature of the air was 79½° a considerable heat for so great an elevation. But such is the nature of the Intra-Himalayan regions, while again the winter season is proportionably intense on account of the short duration of the sunshine; so that the cause of the great solar reverberation also produces severe cold." It is very easy to show that the same cause which augments the heat in summer aggravates the severity of the cold in winter. In many of those secluded glens sunshine in winter is limited to 5 or 6 hours; and although the temperature during this period may be augmented beyond that of more open situations of the same level, it is but for a short duration; for when the sun retires behind the cliffs the temperature retrogrades till he again appears at the end of 18 hours; consequently the mean heat of the 24 hours of a day in winter will be as much below that of exposed situations of the same level, as that of a day in summer is above it. Therefore the whole quantity of temperature for the winter season will be in a proportion inferior to the standard for that elevation, as the summer temperature is in excess to it. This subject is worthy of accurate investigation; since, if it should prove as we anticipate, it will destroy the foolish ideas of the effect of such local operations in altering the mean temperature of places, however constituted or related, insular or inland, the desert excepted.

I cannot pass over without notice the exactitude with which the TRAVELLER makes his observations; a matter of infinite importance in affairs of this nature, as it enables us to rely upon them with considerable certainty of not being misled. For instance, in recording the height of the Rothinghee Pass he observes:—"The Barometer in the crest was 17,856, the temperature of the Mercury 80°, that of the air 63½°, which indicates an altitude of 14,400 feet."

The allowance for the temperature of the Mercury is a correction for Barometrical heights, which it is feared has been altogether neglected, chiefly from the impossibility of obtaining it under the present and latest construction of Mountain or Portable Barometers; which have been almost exclusively the crank, uncertain instruments hitherto in use in India: and if people in other quarters have been as patient and ingenious as some in this in devising a better kind of apparatus, it is still very probable that the correction alluded to never entered their heads. But be this as it may, it is time that we should at least see it on record. The temperature, or more strictly the expansion of Mercury in the tube of a Barometer, although of very minor consideration to the temper of the ambient (external) air, has demanded a minute and attentive inquiry for the greater perfection of the mercurial indications; and especially in France; and is so necessary an adjunct, that Barometrical observations, wherever or by whomsoever made, are as punctually accompanied by the state of the attached Thermometer, as the temperature of the air for the expansion of the chain is noted by a measurer of an arc of the meridian. But the point now under consideration, viz. the Barometrical observation for the Rothinghee Pass, is one of the many which cross the scientific Traveller's path, and where a single indication of the Barometer is but too frequently the extent of possibility or expediency: and it is in such situations that extreme accuracy is most desirable; because it is least likely to be obtained; not on account of privations or the rigors of climate in the insulated regions upon the verge of congelation, but because errors augment with elevation. Now the best and most improved Barometers of the London Artists embrace no contrivance for ascertaining the temperature of the Mercury, in the tube or cistern, which has frequent-

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ly been found to amount to 30° more than that of the air. It was in the present instance 17° , which at the above height (this correction diminishes as we ascend) would give the Pass nearly 50 feet too low; an error on the right side, however, as we are apt to call it, but very material when we come to compare Barometrical with Geometrical operations. I would suggest as an improvement on the construction of Mountain Barometers, to have the bulb of the attached Thermometer inserted on the basin of Mercury, which could easily be done by an ingenious artist.

Travellers in mountainous countries have often remarked the extreme clearness of the air at high altitudes. Your Correspondent observes, "During my halt at Murung. I had an excellent opportunity of comparing the results of the Transit with those of equal altitudes, and the greatest distance was only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second. I saw stars of the fifth magnitude very clearly in the middle of the day."

If such is the transparency of the atmosphere at a height of 8,500 feet, others will be enabled to conceive the effect at that of 19,000 feet; and the probable visibility of stars of the 1st magnitude by the naked eye from the top of Mont Blanc. Humboldt says, that the Chamois or Hunters in the Andes, have from time immemorial been struck with the intense color of the sky; and he himself has described the aspect of the heavens in these regions with the enthusiasm which so majestic an impression must naturally create. Saussure, in remarking the azure tint of the sky from the summit of Mont Blanc, may seem a little allegorical when he calls it "as black as ebony;" but united experience can affirm that in the valley of Shatool Pass, at a season when the ground was covered with frozen snow, unthawed by the noon-day sun, at a height of 13,500 feet, the sky assumed a darker hue than ever was presented by the midnight firmament: the sparkling glare of the snow, no doubt made the contrast stronger. It must be recollected, at the same time, that insulated elevation weakens the effect which would otherwise be produced by the extreme rarity of the air; for by contrasting the field of vision, as in the bottom of a profound valley, we approximate our situation in some degree to that of an observer in a deep well, who, it is well known, can distinguish stars by his naked eye in the day time. A position then, such as Murung, in the contracted dell of the Sattel, the mountains which form it rising abruptly far within the limit of perpetual snow, and at the back of the village by a mass, which to the line of congelation subtends an angle of 30° , and terminating in peaks of 21,000 feet, would be more favorable for the visibility of stars than the solitary summit of the Mont Blanc, the crests of the Andes, or the high Table Land of Tartary. Although it is evident that at those vast elevations, where the air is so much thinner, if similarly situated in regard to contiguous mountains, the limit of vision will be still more remote; and in the dark worn glens of the Indus, Sattel, or Bruhmapoortur near their sources, in the bosom of stupendous ranges form a base of 16 or 18,000 feet, it is not impossible but that the sky in clear weather. In the winter season, may appear studded with stars throughout the day.

One of the remarkable features of the Himalaya range of mountains is the state of vegetation. On the 23d of July, on the way to Zonchen, your Correspondent has made the following remark. "Some birches of considerable size, wonderful to record, were passed on a level with the last Camp, or 14,000 feet above the sea."

Trees of any sort at such an altitude as 14,000 feet, (and these were 3 feet in circumference, while on the valley of Soongnum they have been measured 8 feet at even a higher limit,) is an authenticated phenomenon which has no parallel but itself. In the Andes, they vanish entirely, much inferior to this height. Humboldt says, a few dwarfish pines indeed rise to nearly 13,000 feet. Are we to ascribe this hardihood and vigor of vegetation in the interior regions of the Himalaya to a greater development of heat during summer, or the scantiness of snow in winter, consequently its remote perpetual boundary?—These, and a thousand other curious speculations, it is very evident, will remain to be resolved by the ingenuity of the Baron de Humboldt!

I shall here conclude my remarks, which I trust have not extended to an objectionable length. I hope the TRAVELLER in the Himalaya will continue to enrich your Journal by his valuable Communications, and that others will be stimulated by his example to explore the wonders of other unknown regions. The scattered members of the great family of Adam will thus be brought to an acquaintance with each other, and friendly intercourse, removing the prejudices of local manners and customs, hasten the march of knowledge and civilization. The learned in Europe, also, sitting in their studies, will thus be put in possession of valuable facts to correct their Theories, and perfect their knowledge of the laws of Nature that govern the universe.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

October 10, 1821.

ANOTHER TRAVELLER.

Rev. John Anderson.

The Congregation of Saint Andrew's Church will learn with regret that their highly esteemed Pastor, the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON, has returned from Sydney, in such a state of health as renders it impracticable for him to resume the active duties of his sacred office, and makes it indispensably necessary that he should proceed to Europe by the very first opportunity.

We understand he proposes taking his passage in the OS-PRAY, which ship will probably leave Town about the 15th instant, and we need scarcely add that he will carry along with him the Love and Regard of all who knew him either as a Public Teacher or as a private Friend.—*Government Gazette.*

Fund Discussion.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

My Letter of the 8th of July, published in your Paper of the 4th ultimo, has had the desired effect, in having excited the temperate discussion of a subject of some importance; and if the last paragraph of your Correspondent's (S. L.'s) Letter could have been allowed to have terminated it, the conclusion would have been very satisfactory. I cannot, however, refrain from a brief comment on the 2nd paragraph, where S. L. says, I have been betrayed into an essential error, in stating as a *past* event, what he immediately afterwards allows did *once* occur. Is there any expression, I would ask, connected with my 2nd Table that intimates its being submitted as a criterion for the present and the future? Does it not exclusively refer to the past? or as S. L. terms it, the Silver Age? and is it therefore of any consequence to my argument, whether it be laid aside or not?

Though an eventual dividend of 14,000 rupees in a Septennial Society, would not now exceed the average value of 11,250 rupees prompt payment: yet for the period alluded to (*viz.* from 1807 to 1814) it was not overvalued at 12,000 rupees I conceive.

S. L. refers to the 26th Article of the Regulations of the 6th Supplementary Laudable Society: but if he will look at the 4th introductory paragraph of that Scheme, where Messrs. Alexander and Co. the Secretaries and Treasurers, assert 10,000 rupees to be the fair average produce of a Share, he will not be surprised at my preferring that estimate to his.

S. L. allows the Provision by the Laudable Society to be undoubtedly superior in one respect, to that of the Military Fund, but (like your Correspondent "PAY and BATT") immediately notices that this superiority may prove a disadvantage. I wonder it did not occur to both, that a Widow might, without any disparagement to the motives of either party, find less difficulty in obtaining a second Establishment, in the "happy state;" by having a small income that did not terminate with her Widowhood, and that this may often prove a circumstance of some moment.

I now take leave of the subject. The *Pros* and *Cons* set forth, may enable some who are interested in it, to decide more satisfactorily than they otherwise would have done; and in reference to their respective circumstances. A few also, whose families are unprovided for, may be induced to defer no longer this necessary precaution, that an eventual Provision, from one Institution or the other, may be secured to those who have the strongest claims upon their care and affection.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Upper Provinces, Sept. 15, 1821.

U—U—

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning.....	3 53
Evening.....	4 16
Moon's Age,	17 Days.

Stanzas.

It is not that thy lovely eyes
Have warmed my bosom with their light,
And yet, like deep Italian skies,
Their beam is beautiful and bright;
Nor is it that thy sweet smile plays
Like sunbeams on a dewy rose—
Tho' dear, the gifts which prompt my praise
Are dearer to my soul than those.
Thy virtues, Maiden! weave the charm
Time dare not touch, nor envy taint;
And fling a halo round thy form
Like that which crowns a virgin saint.
For tho' thy cheeks had been denied
The sweet and seraph smile they wear,
Like moon-light on the darkest tide,
Thy soul had shed a lustre there.

Catholic Question.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I am disposed to submit the following positions and observations to the consideration of those who may have perused the remarks of "AN OFFICER," on the subject of Catholic Emancipation. In the outset I dissent from the OFFICER's postulatory objection to the use of this term. I say *postulatory*, because in asserting that the Catholics "are in no way fettered, &c." he manifestly assumes the case he ought to prove.

In the first place, then, if our Catholic countrymen may be admitted, without danger to the Constitution, to share in common with Protestants the honors and privileges of the state which they are in an equal degree called upon to support, it follows that their exclusion from such privileges is *unjust*.

In the second place, allowing for a moment that the Catholics possessed the *will* to injure or to endanger their Emancipators, a numerical reference will suffice to prove that they would want the *power*, and by consequence would not be *dangerous*.

I found my third position on the OFFICER's strictures on the professors of the Catholic faith. If he can prove the sect to be "bigotted, superstitious, and persecuting," he gives ample security that they cannot become *dangerous*; for surely (unless we assume a retrogression of civilization) there is not any chance of tenets thus characterized gaining ascendancy in Great Britain.

In truth, I am sanctioned by high authority, and by an analogical inference, in the belief, that Toleration would rather diminish than increase the ratio, and consequently the power of Papist Recusants.

One of the observations by "AN OFFICER" I shall notice more particularly than the rest, as it appears to be prominently fallacious. "Exclusion (says he, while speaking of the Catholics) from political power, is indeed the *consequence* of their principles; but *adherence* to these principles, or, in other words the *cause* of their exclusion, is entirely the result of their own free will." Now this seems to me quite as puerile as it would be to upbraid a man for poverty, and to advise him to become rich by robbery (supposing him able to rob with impunity); to say to him "Exclusion from riches is indeed the *consequence* of your principles; but *adherence* to those principles, or in other words the *cause* of your poverty is entirely the result of your own free will; alias of your conscience."

He goes on to remark, "To the enjoyment of every blessing in life is annexed some condition; and if we do not choose to fulfil the condition, we are not entitled to the blessing." Does "AN OFFICER," of do the Reviewers to whom he has alluded, mean to say, that if the annexed condition be a sacrifice of conscience, the sacrificer will be deserving of, or in other words "entitled to the blessing?"

October 1821.

W. G.

Upper Provinces.

Delhi, September 25, 1821.—We have had an unusually fine season, and a most fortunate and abundant fall of rain. The Jumna has risen higher this year than it has been known to rise for 20 years, and to the Northward of Delhi, more rain has fallen than the oldest country people can recollect to have come down for nearly a century. The Storks, the bringers-in of the cold weather, appeared upon the 23rd, and we date the commencement of the cold weather from that day to last to the end of March. Since the 7th of July, we have not had an oppressive day.

Delay of the Dawks.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

What, in the name of wonder, are you all about in Calcutta? Have you, and all the Calcuttites, mounted aloft under the pilotage of CHARLES HUDSON or some other LOVER OF FLIGHTS, and riding on the "storms and tempests," which yet "lag behind" like a flock of wild fowl,—have you winged your adventurous way, to other climes, quicker than lightning, or thought, or, to use a new and original simile of Indian extraction, quicker than Transmission? Or are you still in the Land of Hindoos; but on the eve of taking wing, and now so busy in making preparation that all business is suspended? Whatever be the cause, can you imagine to yourself my state of amazement, anxiety, and suspense, when I tell you that since I wrote you last, there are at this moment of time no less than FIVE DAWKS due: exactly be it observed (wonderful coincidence!) the number of days that the Dawk takes to travel betwixt Calcutta and this place in the dry season. A delay of this kind is quite unprecedented: tho' in long and continued rains it has been as much as THREE days behind. But FIVE, Mr. Editor! Ah think! Oh think, what a trial for the patience of a politician like me! How I long to know whether or not the misfortunes of Naples and the pain in the King of France's great toe have yet ceased! How I long to know about the insurrection of the Greeks, and the teething of Prince Dieu-donné; if Liberty is still predominant in Spain or "elegance and fashion" at the Countess of Londonderry's last Fancy Ball! How tantalizing, too, must this suspense be to one who may have more than a fortnight ago proposed the momentous question to some Fair One in your quarter, and awaits in trembling anxiety, listening every day at Post-hour with palpitating heart to the sound of the Hurkaru's feet, who is expected to bring the Sybilline Leaf that is to seal his doom for life,—for ever. Not to mention over and above the packets of English Letters that, like "John Gilpin's Wig," must certainly be "on the road." But joking apart, Mr. Editor, for the matter is really seriously annoying, some terrible accident must have happened, such as Calcutta being swallowed up by an Earthquake or the swift-footed Hurkaru seized with a sudden fit of laziness. The latter, I calculate, is the true reason; for as the road has never been shut up for palankeens travelling, surely men without such an incumbrance on their weary shoulders, might contrive to *crawl* along. Praying fervently for information, as to the cause of the above phenomenon, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Your's, &c.

Cuttack, Sept. 28, 1821.

A QUIDNUNC OF THE EAST

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 11	Taje	Arab	Hajee Almas	Mocha	Aug. 25
	11 Fyzel Curreen	Arab	Ally-bin-Hussen	Juddah	July 26

The Brig HAMID (Arab) arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday last.

Friday, October 12, 1821.

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Civil Appointments.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 28, 1821.

Mr. R. Mangles, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPTEMBER 29, 1821.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council deeming it highly expedient, that the routes of communication connecting the Military Positions along the Southern and Western Frontiers of this Presidency, and those leading direct from Calcutta to Nagpore, and from the latter Capital to the Doab, should be rendered perfectly available for Transport Carriage of every description, is pleased to resolve, that the improvement of the several Roads in those directions, be entrusted to the Quarter Master General of the Army, under instructions with which that Officer will be furnished by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

With a view to sufficient means being applied towards effecting this important object, the Miner and Sapper Corps, and the Corps of Pioneers, will be placed at the Quarter Master General's disposal.

The tract of Country through which the Road from Calcutta to Nagpore requires to be carried being at certain Seasons of the year extremely inimical to the health of the Natives of the Upper-Provinces, His Lordship in Council is pleased, as a temporary measure, to authorize three Companies of Hill Bildars being raised to assist in the execution of that Work, each consisting of 1 Jemadar, Pay per Mensem, St. Rs. 12—1 Naib, 10—5 Mates, at 7, 25—100 Bildars, at 5, 500.

Five Naicks from the Miner and Sapper Corps, will be attached as Overseers to each of the above Companies, to be returned as Supernumeraries during their absence, and drawn for in Abstract with the Companies with which they are temporarily employed.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to select 3 European Officers for the Command of these Companies, who will be authorised to draw the same Allowances and Establishment as granted to Officers Commanding Companies of Pioneers.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 5, 1821.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, and Alteration of Rank:—

6th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Cornet George Forster to be Lieutenant, from the 11th September 1821, vice Kennedy, deceased.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign Francis Rowcroft to be Lieutenant, from the 4th September 1821, vice Elkin, discharged the Service.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Pownoll Phipps to be Major, from the 22d September 1821, in succession to Blake, deceased. Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Frederick Young to be Captain of a Company, ditto ditto.

Ensign James Nash to be Lieutenant, ditto ditto.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior Ensign Robert Balderston to be Lieutenant, vice Tippet deceased, with rank from the 14th July 1821, vice Tulloch, promoted.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieutenant Charles Farmer, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to rank from the 28th April 1821, in succession to Tippet, deceased.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Joseph Taylor, of the Corps of Engineers to the situation of Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Agra, in the room of Lieutenant Paton, appointed to Ally Gurb.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon Alexander Russell, having reported, his arrival at the Presidency, he is directed to take a Seat at the Medical Board, to which he was nominated by General Orders of the 21st August.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having respectively furnished Certificates and Counterpart Covenants of their Appointment as Cadets of Cavalry, and Infantry, and of Assistant Surgeons of this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly; the Cadet of Cavalry is promoted to the rank of Cornet, and those of Infantry to that of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr. Henry Drummond, date of arrival 2d October 1821.

Infantry.—Messrs. Adolphus Thomas Lloyd, 28th September 1821; Charles Griffin, 29th ditto ditto; John Knyvett, 30th ditto ditto; Arthur Knyvett, 30th ditto ditto; Wm. Frederick Augustus Seymour, 1st October ditto; Francis Hunter, 1st ditto ditto; William Stewart, 3d ditto

ditto; George Augustus Mee, 3d ditto ditto; William Peel, 3d ditto ditto; Mathew Smith, 3d ditto ditto, and Henry Charlton, 5th ditto ditto.

Medical Department.—Messrs. William Wrighte Hewett, M. D. 27th September 1821; Charles Dennis, 28th ditto ditto; John Ruxton Buchanan, 28th ditto ditto; George Hunter, 2d October ditto, and Donald Butter, M. D. 3d ditto ditto.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment by permission of the Honourable Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank;

Lieutenant Colonel Sir Thomas Ramsay, Bart. of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry; date of arrival 1st October 1821.

Lieutenant Henry Vigo Cary, of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry; date of arrival 27th September 1821.

Lieutenant W. H. Halford, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry; date of arrival 29th September 1821.

Lieutenant George Carey, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from New South Wales, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 13th May 1820, is extended for Four Months and half, from the expiration of the period therein specified.

The permission granted in General Orders of the 11th ultimo to Major B. Latter, Commanding the Rungpore Local Battalion, to visit Madras for the benefit of his health, is commuted at his own request for leave to visit the Mauritius on the same account and for the same period.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the Political Department, under date the 29th ultimo, to appoint from the 1st of that month Mr. Surgeon John Crawford to be Agent to the Governor General on a Mission to the Eastward.

A party consisting of one Native Commissioned Officer, two Havildars, two Naicks and thirty Sepoys (Mussulmans) from the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, under the Command of Ensign Rutherford, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is directed to accompany Mr. Crawford, Agent to the Governor General, on his Mission, as an Escort.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 3, 1821

Major Thomson's appointment, on the 12th ultimo, of Lieutenant R. L. Anstruther to act as Adjutant to the 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, is confirmed.

Delhi Palace Guards.—Major R. Macpherson, from 15th September, to 15th January 1822, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency preparatory to application for leave to proceed to Sea.

1st Battalion 26th Regiment.—Captain Shadwell, from 16th Oct. to 15th February 1822, ditto ditto.

Captain Bishop, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to Command the Palace Guards at Delhi during the absence of Major Macpherson on Medical Certificate.

W. G. PATRICKSON, Offg. Dy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 4, 1821.

The appointment by Major Baker, on the 16th ultimo, of Brevet-Captain and Interpreter and Quarter Master Williamson to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry during the absence on leave of Brevet-Captain and Adjutant Ross, is confirmed.

The commencement of the leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 23d July last to Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Maxwell, is suspended until the return of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry from the Service on which it is detached.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Brevet-Captain and Adjutant G. Thornton, from 31st October, to 15th February 1822, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Ditto.—Cornet Cromelin, from ditto, to ditto, ditto, to join ditto.

1st Battalion 29th Regiment.—Lieutenant Wm. Turner, from 16th November, to 15th April 1822, to visit the Presidency and Purneah, on urgent private affairs.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieut. Bontein, from 10th September, to — in extension, to await the arrival of his Regiment at Sultanpore, Benares.

3d Battalion 17th Regiment.—Captain E. F. Waters, from 15th October to 15th February 1822, on urgent private affairs, to remain at Bhagalpore.

2d Battalion 28th Regiment.—Lieutenant A. Garstin, from ditto, to ditto, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 9th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Malden, from 2d November, to 1st ditto, to visit Monghyr, on urgent private affairs.

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Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 5, 1821.

Lieutenant Prideaux is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry from the 10th Instant, and during the separation of the Wings of that Battalion.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 8th August last to Deputy Pay Master Gwatkin, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Ensign W. G. Cooper of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, who was directed in General Orders of the 24th ultimo to accompany the 2d Battalion 30th Regiment as far as Mirzapore in progress to join his proper Corps, will join the Left Wing of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry on its arrival at Dacca, and continue to do duty with it until further orders.

Local-Cornet A. Mathews, of the Dromedary Corps, is removed as an Ensign to the Rampoorah Local Battalion; the removal to have effect from the 30th ultimo.

Surgeon Stanton of the 13th Regiment being detained at the Presidency by a Subpoena from the Supreme Court, Surgeon J. H. Mackenzie is appointed to take Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 13th, on its moving from Barrackpore for the relief, and to accompany it by water to Chittagong, where he will continue to do duty with the Wing stationed there, until relieved.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion 21st Regiment.—Lieutenant-Col. Whitehead, from 12th September, to 12th October, to remain at Gurwarah on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 2d Regiment.—Lieutenant-Col. A. Dunnean, from 3d November, to 3d March 1822, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 3d Regiment.—Captain Nesbitt, from 5th October, to 8th January, 1822, in extension, to remain at the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Ensign Langton, from 15th ditto, to 15th November, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

W. S. BEATSON, Assist. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, September 29, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot.—Ensign Wood, from 15th proximo, for 6 months, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

59th Foot.—Lieutenant Vincent, from 24th instant, for 2 months, ditto ditto.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant B. Barlow from the 59th Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice Garvey, deceased, 1st August, 1821.

Memorandum.—The appointment of Ensign A. Macdonald from the 59th Regiment to be Lieutenant in the 30th, vice Garvey, deceased, as announced in General Orders of the 19th instant, has not taken place.

Orders by Major General Thomas, Commanding the Presidency division, directing Captain Halfhide of His Majesty's 17th Foot, and the evidences who are required to appear before the Supreme Court on the approaching Trial of private O'Brien of that Corps, to proceed to the Presidency from Berhampore by water, are confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 5, 1821.

The permission granted by Major General Sir G. Martindell, Commanding the Field Army, to Lieutenant Angelo of H. M. 8th Dragoons to proceed to Calcutta on Sick Certificate is confirmed, and that Officer has leave of absence on that account for four months from the 15th instant, on, or before the expiration of which, should the state of his health require it, and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to return to Europe.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 6, 1821.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

Royal Scots.—Quarter Master McKenzie, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, upon his furnishing the prescribed Medical Certificate from the proper authorities at Madras.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Suter, from 22d ultimo, for a month, to enable him to join.

30th Foot.—Lieutenant Kennedy, from 1st November 1821, for 2 months, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

65th Foot.—Lieutenant Dacre, from 28th July 1820, to 31st July 1821, in extension on account of ill health.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieutenant Bruce of the Royal Scots to visit Bengal on his private affairs, with leave of absence from the 20th ultimo to the 19th of March next, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 8, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

59th Foot.—Ensign John Howe to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice B. Barlow, removed to the 30th Foot, 1st August, 1821.

Charles Dunne, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. Howe promoted, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Cotton, Cutchoura,	per maund	13	14	a	14	0
Grain, Rice, Patna,		2	1	a	2	2
Patchery, 1st,		2	0	a	2	10
Ditto, 2d,		1	12	a	1	14
Moongy, 1st,		1	8	a	1	9
Ditto, 2d,		1	7	a	0	0
Ballum 1st,		1	13	a	1	14
Wheat, Dooda,		1	2	a	1	3
Gram, Patna,		1	2	a	1	4
Dhall, Urruhr, good,		1	10	a	1	11
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,		5	4	a	6	0
2d sort,		4	8	a	4	12
3d sort,		3	12	a	4	0

Scarcely any sales have taken place worthy of remark, since our last, in consequence of the Doorgah-Poojah Holidays.

Indigo.—We cannot as yet give any quotations in this, as no transaction of consequence has taken place in it—high prices have been offered and refused—the quantity that has as yet arrived is very limited—we expect to hear of considerable sales in it in the course of the week.

Cotton.—We have heard of no transaction in this during the week.—At Mirzapore the price quoted on the 1st of October, was 18-6 per local maund—Jeagunj 6th of October—Imports during the week 500 maunds—Sales for Calcutta 300 maunds—for country consumption 2700—stock 22,000

Sheet Copper.—Sales have been effected in this during the week at our quotations.

Cloves.—A little has been done in them within the last two days at our quotations.

By a Liverpool Price Current, we find Cotton has been in fair demand during the week ending 12th May, upwards of 7000 packages were sold—among them 280 Bengals at 6½d. to 8d. per lb—About 2000 of this were taken on speculation.

Freight to London—Still rates at £5 to £6 per Ton.

Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 30th of September, 1821.

Sugar, to London, bazar maunds	4178
Liverpool,	7684
Greenock,	5113
Saltpetre, to London,	13040
Liverpool,	784
Greenock,	3885
Rice, to London, bags	4
Piece Goods, to London, pieces	5379
Silk, to London, bazar maunds	60
Indigo, to London, factory maunds	450
Greenock,	63

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 30th of September, 1821.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
From 1st to the 30th of Sept.	28,12,185	76,881	2,819,066
Previously this year,	1,25,26,860	9,92,439	1,34,29,195
Total,	1,53,39,045	9,79,320	8,63,17,251

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 16 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

Friday, October 12, 1821.

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Indian Marriages.

A case of some interest respecting Indian Marriages lately came before the Court of the Recorder at Bombay.

About six years ago, Mr. A. B. a commissioned Officer in the Bombay Establishment, and a bachelor, was married at Seroor, in the presence of two witnesses, to Mrs. C. D. an English lady and a widow, by the Officer commanding the Forces, there being at that time no Clerical establishment at Seroor. The parties have ever since lived together as husband and wife, but there having been issue of the marriage, they became anxious as to its legality, and whilst lately in England, requested the opinion of Dr. L. (an eminent civilian) on the following questions.

1. Is or is not the marriage a legal one?

2. Should you be of opinion that the legality of the marriage is doubtful, would you recommend a second marriage, there being one child only of the marriage now living, with every probability of a future family?

Dr. L.'s opinion was,—“That this is a valid marriage to some intents and purposes, but not to all. Marriages in the British dominions in the East Indies are governed by the same law which prevailed in England prior to the marriage act, except where solemnized by ministers of the Scotch Church, which marriages are rendered valid by a recent act of parliament.

“This marriage is binding on the parties; a subsequent marriage by either with a third person during the life of the other would be void. The children would be, I think, to most purposes legitimate, but as there was no Priest to perform the ceremony there are certain rights connected with real property, to which, according to a long series of old cases, the parties so married would not be entitled.

“Two years since a similar question was submitted to twelve counsel by the East India Company; of these I was one, and after a very mature deliberation, we all, except one individual, gave an opinion to the effect above stated. That question related the marriages by Scotch ministers, but in substance the point is exactly the same as the present. An act was passed to remedy the mischief, but that act is confined to marriages by Scotch ministers, leaving such marriages as this celebrated by laymen in the same legal condition as before.

“It is perhaps improbable that the parties or their issue would suffer inconvenience from this marriage being in some degree defective, as the occasions on which such defects would prove injurious are rare; but to make every thing safe, I think another marriage is necessary: it should be had by licence, and in the affidavit to lead the licence, the circumstances which attended the first marriage should be stated. The second marriage should be had in confirmation of the first, and upon no account in the ordinary form as if no former marriage had taken place.”

In consequence of this opinion, the parties soon after their arrival in Bombay, presented a petition to the Court of the Recorder, setting forth the circumstances of their case, and praying that a licence be granted to them directed to a minister of the Church of England to solemnize a marriage between them in the face of the Church, in confirmation of their former marriage at Seroor.

On the first presentation of the petition, the Recorder stated that he was so decidedly of opinion that the existing marriage was valid to all purposes whatever, that he was unwilling to give a sanction to any repetition of the ceremony. On the parties however repeating their anxiety to have the ceremony performed, in consequence of Dr. L.'s advice, the Recorder repeated his opinion that he saw no ground for the doubt suggested, but in order to satisfy the anxiety of the parties, his lordship directed the licence to issue, especially reciting the facts of the case, and requiring a specification in the Registry that the marriage is contracted in order to remove any doubts as to the validity of that formerly contracted.—*Bombay Courier.*

Sir John Malcolm.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the Commander in Chief held a Dress Levee at Government House; immediately after which the ceremony of investing Major General Sir John Malcolm with the Grand Cross of the Bath took place.

H. E. Sir C. Colville, decorated with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath and attended by his staff, having taken his station in the centre of the state apartment in which were assembled all the principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, Sir John Malcolm, supported by the Governor, Lieut. Colonel Warren, H. M. 65th, and Lieut. Colonel Houston, C. B. of the Bengal Establishment, &c. &c. entered the room, and was introduced by Major Jackson, A. D. C. to Sir Charles Colville. His Excellency then addressed the Major General in the following words.

“Major General Sir John Malcolm.

It not having been within your convenience to receive them from the hands of the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief, in the capital of British India, the honor has been deputed to me, by his Lordship, of investing you, in the name and on the behalf of the King, with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, of which you are already a Knight Commander.”

Colonel Hunter Blair having here read a Letter from the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, communicating the honor conferred by His Majesty, and directing the Investiture, Sir Charles proceeded—

“Myself, by the favor of the same Most Gracious Sovereign, a Member of this Institution, an honor I cannot but most highly prize, many circumstances combine to make the present a most gratifying office to me.

In your person, Sir John, I can, without fear of the imputation of flattery, say, that in Europe, as in Asia, and in every branch of the public service, it will be freely admitted, that the distinction is most richly, and in every way earned, which has been long, and will, I hope, much longer be held up, and appreciated, as the proud reward, alike of Diplomatic and Ministerial, as of Military Merit.

From the situation I have the honor to hold in this Presidency, it is highly satisfactory to me, that this ceremony has taken place here; for, although not properly belonging to its Establishment, your services have been of that more than ordinary general nature, as to have connected you much with both the Government and Army of Bombay.

Even among those who now hear me, are many who feel, I am sure, proud of having shared with you, in your political labours, as well as in your Military achievements, and who, in this high meed of approbation accorded to your deserts in each, have a participation gratifying to personal feelings, and a stimulus to their further exertions in the same career.

Having received the honor of Knighthood, I have now but to invest you in the name and on the behalf of His Most Gracious Majesty, King George the Fourth, with the Insignia of a Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, of which you were already a Knight Commander.”

Sir John Malcolm then knelt down, and having received the Star and other decorations, he replied with great feeling in the following terms.

“Lieut.-General Sir Charles Colville,

I shall attempt no expression of the gratitude I owe a Gracious Sovereign for the high honor which I have this day received. It shall be the effort of my future life to justify his royal favor. It would certainly have been very flattering to me to have received the Insignia of the Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath from that illustrious noble-

man to whose good opinion and partiality I stand immediately indebted for those opportunities of serving my country which have enabled me to attain this great and valued distinction. But as circumstances rendered this impossible, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has added to the obligations I already owe him, by devolving the duty of investing me upon an eminent Commander of that Army, whose glorious achievements on the continent of Europe brought such an addition of claim upon their King, that the ordinary means of reward for Military service were found inadequate, and to whom therefore is chiefly to be attributed the extension of that Order, the highest honors of which have this day reached me, and caused my name to be enrolled with those whose fame will live for ever in the annals of their country.

The gratification which I have felt at an Officer of your rank and character being the medium through which I receive my investiture, is greatly increased by the ceremony taking place at Bombay. For more than twenty years my duties have led to constant communication and connection with the Government of this Presidency, and I have throughout that period been honored by its marked confidence and consideration. It has been my good fortune also to have served at different times with its distinguished Army and to have shared public labors with those who hold the first rank in its administration. If persons now present with whom I have been thus associated in efforts to promote the interests of the Indian empire are (as your Excellency has stated them to be) gratified to see me receive this meed of approbation, how much more must I be, to have had it bestowed in the manner it has been, before such witnesses? I have ever felt that strong ties of friendship and personal attachment, while they formed the ground of private happiness, were most conducive to the successful performance of public duty, and I experience at this moment in how great a degree they heighten the value of reward. I am indeed proud at heart to have such participators in the feelings which the honor conferred upon me by you in the name of my Sovereign has excited in my mind, from which no time can erase the impressions made by the ceremonial of this day."

As soon as the ceremony was concluded, a royal salute was fired from the battery.

Latin Verse.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

To many of your Readers the following Latin Verse, in proverbial use, will be familiar. Its happy application cannot now be mistaken,

"Dat Deas immiti cornua curta BOVI.*"

It is indeed true that Providence has benevolently shortened the horns which she has bestowed on the spiteful BULL. She, however, as a recompense, often provides that animal, especially when a docile beast, with a comfortable Stall:—an instance of this beneficence has, I am informed, recently occurred.

I am, Sir, your

Barrackpore, Oct. 10, 1821.

OCCASIONAL READER.

*I believe some Classical Contributor to a contemporary Paper is in the habit of accidentally looking into the College Library, where he discovers by chance unowned Verses; perhaps he can name the Author from whom the above often quoted verse is taken.

Regiments Ordered Home.

The following list of Regiments ordered home corrects some errors in former accounts:—The following are the Regiments ordered home from foreign services:—8th, and 17th, Light Dragoons, 17th, 24th, 34th, 53d, 69th, from India; 68th, and 61st, from Jamaica; 69th, from St. Helena; 20th from Gibraltar.—*Madras Courier.*

Stanzas.

Young Beauty! when the soul would speak
Fond, fervent things, its voice should steal
Along the lyre, for lips were weak—
Mine dare not utter all I feel!

Bright as some angel in a dream
You crossed my cold and clouded way,
But, while I gazed upon the beam,
Its lustre led my heart astray.

I told my fate—your bosom's swell
Rose quicker in its beauty's pride;
I told my love—and need I tell
How tenderly your eyes replied?

I pressed your hand—it trembled—yet
'Twas not withheld at caution's call;
Your ripe red lips and mine have met—
Enchantress! and must this be all?

Oh no! for, tho' your bosom seems
Less warm than once, I will not yet
Believe the idol of my dreams
Could sink into a mere coquette.

A Short Note.

That Luminary of the East, the profound Lecturer on Law, and legal and Constitutional Aristarchus, who writes the leading articles for the HURKARU, and makes the JOURNAL his everlasting theme, is evidently not aware that the main argument of Fox, Erskine, and the Supporters of Fox's Libel Bill in 1792, in passing that measure, was, that Juries ought to decide on the whole matter at issue, Law as well as Fact, in cases of Libel, precisely because (as every one but the HURKARU knows) THEY DO SO DECIDE ON LAW AS WELL AS FACT IN ALL OTHER CRIMINAL CASES. If he had read the Debate on which our remarks were founded, he would have seen that Juries have the Law so much in their own hands that they could bring in a man who had stolen a pair of leather breeches, guilty of *man-slaughter*! and find a person brought to trial for *returning from transportation*, guilty of *petty larceny*! besides making fifty guineas worth of lace of the value of 39s. in one instance and 4s. 10d. in another, that they might bring the crime within the operation of that statute which they thought awarded the fittest punishment, and in fact so far temper by their interposition, the severest laws, and leave the Judge nothing to do but to pronounce sentence on the crime of which they had chosen to convict the prisoner, whether actually committed by him or not, as in the man-slaughter-verdict. The People, who by their Representatives enact the Laws, do therefore in the capacity of Jurors also administer them in the shape they please; and it is on their evidence as to the defects of those of the Penal Code, that their Representatives as Legislators again revise and amend them. All this, however, is beyond the HURKARU's comprehension.—JOHN BULL it would seem, trembles with apprehension for some violent attack, and lets his fears ooze out at "his fingers ends." Has he sold himself to some new scheme or party, as rumour has it? or is it that his poverty but not his will consents? This we know not; but we certainly think it quite fair for any man who has five times tried one pursuit and five times failed, to turn his hand to something that is at least novel in this country, and as his Paper is not likely to support him, he may perhaps find ways and means to support the Paper, which of course is all that its best Friends desire.

Nautical Notice.

The Ship *ABBERTON*, Captain Gilpen, came in yesterday afternoon, (Sept. 24). She sailed from London on the 20th of May, and from Madras the 22d of June.

Passengers.—Mrs. Marshman, Mrs. Brampton, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. Peggs, Miss Marshman, Messrs. Thomas Mayney, Edward Simpson, Duncan Flyter, R. W. Lang, W. Rawlius, William Giffelds, William Ward, William Brampton, James Peggs, J. Mack, Richard Ferris, and Samuel Ferris, Cadets.—*Madras Courier.*

Births.

At Madras, on the 22d ultimo, the Lady of Captain CRISP, of a Son.

At Bangalore, on the 7th ultimo, the Lady of Captain SAVAGE, of His Majesty's 13th Regiment, of a Daughter.

Friday, October 12, 1821.

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Description of Pensacola.

Extract from a Letter dated Pensacola (W. F.) April 27, to a gentleman in this town.

PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

Pensacola is situated on the North side of the bay of the same name; it is nine miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and runs parallel with the bay in nearly an East and West direction. It is about one mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth. Although on my first entrance into the place I was considerably disappointed on seeing the decayed appearance of the buildings, &c. yet when we consider the lack of energy which is the characteristic of Spaniards, and reflect that for several years they have been expecting to give up the place to the U. S. we cannot be surprised at its present appearance. Pensacola is built on a perfect sandy level and has the most beautiful situation for a town which I have ever seen. The streets are very wide and are laid out at right angles; they contain a sufficient number of houses to accommodate from three to four thousand inhabitants. The number of inhabitants when Gen. Jackson took possession of the town some years since, was estimated at three thousand, exclusive of the military. That number has since diminished about two thirds by removals.—There are 600 soldiers stationed in West Florida, about 500 of whom are in Pensacola and the Barancas (a fort 6 miles below the town near the entrance of the harbour.) The remainder are stationed at Apalachicola. When the exchange of territory takes place, the soldiers and the officers of government with their families will be transported to the Havannah.—Independent of its commercial advantages (some of which I shall shortly mention) Pensacola is the most delightful residence which I have ever seen. In point of health it may possibly be equalled, but I do not believe it can be excelled by any spot on the globe. During the time it was in possession of the English, they considered it by far the most healthy part of their wide extended dominions. The Americans who have resided here for some years past are the heartiest looking men I have ever seen.—Bilious disorders are entirely unknown; in fact deaths seldom occur, except from old age, accidents, and sometimes, thought rarely from pleurisy. The heat is not near so oppressive here as in Virginia; we have a regular sea breeze every day, which renders the air cool and pleasant, and every night since I have been here a blanket has been not only agreeable, but necessary.

The bay of Pensacola is very secure, and affords sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burthen. An old and intelligent French Naval Officer informed me that he had frequently sounded on the bar and found 27 feet. I have been informed by others that vessels drawing 30 feet can come in at high water. We are subjected to considerable inconvenience at present in getting goods on shore. The water near the town is very shallow for about 200 yards from the beach, and there is not a single wharf in the place; however the Americans will soon remedy that inconvenience. St. Roses' Island which is situated at the mouth of the bay is about 40 miles long, and from one to two in breadth. The narrow sound which is formed between the Island and the main land affords good inland passage for vessels drawing 5 feet from St. Roses' bay, into which the Choctaw or Choctahachrel River empties, which is also navigable for small vessels and boats, for some distance. The Apalachicola, the Flint, and Chatahouchy Rivers, which form the Apalachicola, are navigable for boats &c. not only thro' Florida, but thro' nearly the whole breadth of Georgia. The Conecuh which empties into Pensacola bay is navigable nearly three hundred miles from its mouth for small river craft. There are some excellent lands on this river. The Rivers Saint Marks, Rio del Almirante or Yellow Water, Escambia and Perdido, are all navigable for some distance. Although the trade from all the abovementioned rivers must of necessity come to Pensacola, yet the principal dependence of this place for inland support, is from the waters of the Mobile. The Mobile, Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers are lined with a rich, fertile soil, which is well peopled with an industrious and intelligent population. For my own part I have not the least doubt but the trade from those rivers will come to this place, and that very shortly. My reasons for this conclusion are these—1st. Mobile and Blakeley are both so unhealthy as to be nearly uninhabited for five months in the year, and every country merchant wishes a market from whence he can get his supplies at all seasons. 2dly. The merchants of Pensacola can always afford to give a better price for cotton, &c. than those of Mobile and Blakeley, because produce can be shipped direct to Europe from Pensacola, whereas from the other places it is first shipped to a northern market, as there is not a sufficient depth of water for large vessels in Mobile bay—3dly. Canals can be cut for a trifling expense (say about 20,000 dollars) to connect the waters of the Mobile and Pensacola bay. Should that not be accomplished at present, Steam Boats (which are generally used for freights in this part of the country) could at a very trifling additional expense of time convey the produce down Mobile bay, and with about fifty miles of Gulf navigation land it in Pensacola. 4thly. I have been informed by several Alabama planters that their produce, as well as that of their neighbours would

come to Pensacola even if it was brought in waggons, as they had determined never to carry any more to Mobile or Blakeley, where the markets were so uncertain.

The lands in the rear of Pensacola, are, generally speaking, very poor, with the exception of some occasional rich spots on the river—for the first ten or fifteen miles is a complete sand barren, producing nothing but little shrub pines. The next sixty miles affords very good grazing, and is covered with tall pines and herds of cattle. With manuring, much of this land would produce a tolerable crop of corn or cotton. After passing this extent of pine barren (as it is termed) we reach the fertile land of Alabama. The road from Pensacola to Alabama is far better than any with which I am acquainted; it is perfectly level, dry, and sufficiently hard, except a few miles near town. Although there is not a house in Pensacola which would be called a good one in Petersburg, yet there are some for which 1800 dollars per year is asked for rent. People are flocking into the place every day. Several merchants have already moved from New-Orleans, Mobile and Blakeley to this place. Business although now at a stand, will probably be completely overdone next fall. Pensacola is supplied with springs of excellent water, sufficient to furnish millions of people with a constant supply. The past week has been almost entirely devoted to Catholic Ceremonies, Processions, &c. I had no idea that in the present enlightened age, it was possible for superstition to be carried to that extent that it is among the Spaniards. As I could not understand the ceremonies, I am unable to describe them, but at the conclusion, about a dozen Judas Iscariots were hung in effigy in different parts of the town, which were blown in pieces very devoutly by the people with guns, pistols, squibs, &c. amidst the ringing of bells, and the shouts of the populace! But little regard is paid to the Sabbath here, by the natives; dancing, playing, billiards &c. are common amusements on that day.—The manner of burying the dead here is rather singular. They seldom dig graves, but place the coffin on the surface of the ground and build an arch over it with bricks. In many instances the arches have decayed and skulls and other human bones are scattered over the burying ground. No American or other heretics can be interred among Catholics without bribing the priest. The ladies in Pensacola are tolerably numerous and dress with much taste. Most of them are of a dark complexion, and some of them are as dark as mulattoes. The inhabitants of Pensacola although mostly Spaniards speak, or pretend to speak the French language; but it is considerably intermixed with Spanish. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Jackson, but are entirely ignorant when that will take place. I should not be surprised if the six months limited by the treaty should be suffered to expire before the transfer of the territory is made.

Frightful Picture of Human Calamity.

— We never met with any narrative of a more appalling or awful nature than the following, which is extracted from a pamphlet written by Mr. Thomas Clarkson, and distributed at the time of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. It is contained in the Report of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, for 1820, which has just been put into our hands.

“The case of the Rodeur is very striking: she sailed from— in the yearly part of last year, for the river Calabar. Having taken in a cargo of slaves, she proceeded with them to Guadaloupe; on the passage, the poor Negroes were seized with a violent ophthalmia, which soon afterwards communicated itself to the crew. The disorder had been increased from the captain's finding himself under the necessity of keeping his captives constantly below; for they were so afflicted by their captivity, that, when brought upon deck, they took every opportunity of throwing themselves overboard. To deter them, some were hanged, and others shot; but this having no effect, they were obliged to be constantly confined between the decks. In process of time, under these cruel circumstances, the ophthalmia spread, and affected every individual both of the officers and crew, except one man, who alone was left capable of steering the ship.

“It is remarkable, that while the Rodeur was on her passage, she passed a Spanish slave-ship, called the St. Leon, which had left the Coast of Africa some little time before her. It appeared that the crew of this latter vessel had also caught the ophthalmia from their own Negroes, and that the complaint had spread until not even one man of the whole crew could see to steer. In this dreadful state, the crew of the Spanish vessel implored assistance of the crew of the Rodeur, whose voices they heard as the ships approached each other: but the latter had none to lend, so that the St. Leon passed on just where the wind carried her. This vessel has never been heard of since. It is presumed that both the oppressors and the oppressed perished on the ocean, either by famine, or by finding a watery grave. When the Rodeur arrived at Guadaloupe, thirty-nine Negroes, who were totally blind, were thrown into the sea as being quite useless; those who had lost only one eye, were sold at a very low price. The crew of the Rodeur consisted of 22 men, of whom 12 were completely blind; 5 of the remaining 10 were recovered, and the other 5 each of them lost an eye.”—*Liv. Mercury.*

Court and Fashionables.

London, May 9, 1821.

On Wednesday the King held a Levee, and on Thursday a Drawing room, in celebration of his birth-day, St. George's Day having fallen on Easter Monday. The court held was very brilliant, and one of the most crowded in the recollection of any living person, there being not less than 2,000 people present. The dresses of the ladies were eminently splendid: white satins and jewels were the prevailing characteristics. Among the young ladies whose dresses and appearance attracted particular admiration, were the daughters of Sir Francis Burdett, whom that amusing chronicler, the Court Newsmen, (for fear, we suppose, of offending "ears polite") calls—not the daughters of Sir Francis, but the grand-daughters of Mr. Coots!—His Majesty was in good health, and went through the fatigues of the day with great cheerfulness. He was attended by his family, who stood on his right and left: among them was Prince Leopold. Before the general court was opened, the King received the Bishops in his closet, where the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a congratulatory oration. His Majesty afterwards received all those persons who have the right of the entree. Among these was the Prince Ratafee, of Madagascar, with his secretary, who were both dressed in the costume of their country.—*Times*.

On searching the recording columns of the fashionable news-papers, we find the following description of the dresses alluded to in the above paragraph:—

MISS BURDETT.

An elegant net dress most superbly embroidered with real silver spangles, forming large brilliant stars, intermixed with beautiful roses and rich broad blond lace, tastefully suspended by a rich silver chain, the design of which had a peculiarly elegant effect, terminating at the bottom with a garniture of rich broad blond lace, festooned up with bunches of beautiful roses; worn over a rich white satin slip; robe of magnificent silver tissue, superbly trimmed with broad blond lace, and beautiful roses to correspond with dress; body and sleeves of silver tissue, richly trimmed with blond lace. Head-dress, a profusion of diamonds and feathers. This dress was splendid and novel, and had a peculiarly striking effect.

(Miss S. Burdett the same.)

The Drawing-room was succeeded by a grand ball and supper at the King's Palace, in Pall-Mall, at night. The entertainment was upon a scale of extraordinary splendour, and distinguished by a more particular selection than any former occasion. All the young ladies, married and single, of the nobility and gentry, most celebrated for their beauty, were invited. The names of many of the ancient court dames were not in the envied list. The fair assemblage was a true representation of King George IV's beauties. The same splendid company, as far as circumstances will admit, are also expected to adorn the Opera-house and other public theatres on the nights when his Majesty will honour these scenes of amusement with his presence. King Charles II.'s beauties so famed in history, will be outvalled by the beauties of George IV.—*Evening Paper*.

The report of the King's visit to Ireland has now subsided. We stated that his Majesty could only go in regal state, and it was found that the expense would have been considerable.—The Castle of Dublin is not in a situation fit to receive his Majesty, as it has had nothing done to it since the Lord-Lieutenancy of the Duke of Rutland.—*Morn. Chron.*

His Majesty may go to the Continent *à la*, but not, we presume, to his dominions of Hanover otherwise than in his regal state; and we should suppose that this also will be given up.

With respect to the Coronation some perplexity occurs. It may take place about the middle of July, after the rising of Parliament; but if it should take place this year, would not the ceremony be regarded as a proof of the determination at head-quarters to throw a new impediment in the way of passing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill—since the King would then take the same oath which was always held out as an obstacle to concession during the life-time of the late King?—*Morn. Chron.*

We understand that, in the expectation of the Coronation taking place in June, the Queen lately sent a letter to his Majesty, requesting to know where her place is to be at the ceremony. To this application no answer has hitherto been returned. This circumstance may, perhaps, account for the vacillation so visible in this affair. If her Majesty were to insist on entering Westminster Hall on this splendid occasion (which it is said she intends to do), we are of opinion it would require more force than the Champion could supply to keep her out.—*The News*.

Portic Butts—Warren's Blacking.

AMALGAMATION; OR, THE WINE JAR BEWITCHED.

A *te Irish Lad* for two gallons of wine
Red Port and pale Sherry was lately dispatch'd;—
Said Pat,—"Arrah, fait! if I rightly divine,
"Your legs with two frolicsome devils are match'd!"
His eyes on the Wine Merchant's Boots, as he set,
And gleaming his image in WARREN's fine Jet.

"Well guess'd," said the other, who seem'd to delight
In the joke,—"two young devils and docile they are,
Your pleasure attending!"—a two gallon Jar
Now Patrick produc'd, for his red wine and white;—
"Here now in this Jar the two gallons you'll pop 'em,
"The red at the top and the white at the bottom!"

"The Devil go with you!" the Wine Merchant cried,
With Patrick's strange whim as at last he complied.—

At home and in waiting,—"a glass, Pat, of Sherry,"—
His Master, to Pat's great discomfiture, order'd;—
"Augh, fait, now, for that don't be in a hurry!"
Said Pat, on the pales of vexation who border'd;—
"The Devils' own luck I so happen'd to lot 'em,—
"The red at the top and the white at the bottom."

"At top and at bottom!" surpris'd, cried his Master,—
Presaging some strange and eccentric disaster!
"A glass then of red;" and now Paddy more aw
Pour'd one from the Jar, but seem'd suddenly crazy;
In wonder absorb'd,—and by terror transfix'd,
For red wine and white now together were mix'd.

"Bad luck to the thieves now, that lodge in the Jet!—
"The wine-mixing Imps that the Jar were attacking;
"For top of the white sure the red wine was set!"—
And none still he swears could the mischief beget
Save they, the young Devils in WARREN's Jet BLACKING.

THE DWARF OF ST. KILDA, AN INCIDENT IN THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

Lately Edina's spacious streets and squares
A gallant Highlander perambulated;
Now Highlanders some consequential airs
Assume, particularly when elevated
By fam'd John Barleycorn's mild inspirator,
Or Ferintosh's fiery stimulator.

Our Hero of the Dram-a had his jorum,
Nor would have paus'd a *demon* then attacking;
When, lo! a Man of Fashion pass'd before him,
Array'd in boots illum'd by WARREN's BLACKING;—
The Jet reflecting in its brilliant hue
CAMPBELL's tall form, claymore and kilt, to view.

"Guide *Shentlemen*," he cried, "or else guide *Tevil*,
"Whatever title best your nature suits!
"I'd ask the question, if not deem'd uncivil,
"What Highland Urchin lives within your boots?
"Is he of far Saint KILDA's dwarfish race,
"Or claims, with kindred Imps, a warmer place?"

"And yet it matters not," in kind salute
His hand extending to the gleaming shade
The fine inimitable Jet display'd;
He grasp'd—the wond'ring Stranger's polish'd boot!
Nor yet his dauntless resolution fell;
Fearless and firm, "Pass, friends," he cried, "all's well!"

The cause explain'd the droll mistake creating,
At home EDINA's wonders while relating,
Its Palace, its Castle; *Arthur's Seat*,
Tow'ring on high, as if the clouds attacking,
CAMPBELL still swears to him the greatest treat
Was KILDA's Dwarf in WARREN's brilliant BLACKING.